

Write your name here

Surname

Other names

Centre Number

Candidate Number

**Edexcel GCSE**

**History A (The Making of the Modern World)**  
**Unit 3: Modern World Source Enquiry**  
**Option 3B: War and the transformation of British society, c1931–51**

Tuesday 29 January 2013 – Afternoon  
**Time: 1 hour 15 minutes**

Paper Reference

**5HA03/3B**

**You must have:**

Sources Booklet (enclosed)

Total Marks

### Instructions

- Use **black** ink or ball-point pen.
- **Fill in the boxes** at the top of this page with your name, centre number and candidate number.
- Answer **all** questions.
- Answer the questions in the spaces provided – *there may be more space than you need.*

### Information

- The total mark for this paper is 54.
- The marks for **each** question are shown in brackets – *use this as a guide as to how much time to spend on each question.*
- Questions labelled with an **asterisk** (\*) are ones where the quality of your written communication will be assessed.
- The marks for spelling, punctuation and grammar are clearly indicated.

### Advice

- Read each question carefully before you start to answer it.
- Keep an eye on the time.
- Try to answer every question.
- Check your answers if you have time at the end.

Turn over ►

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1/1/1



**PEARSON**











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**(Total for spelling, punctuation and grammar = 4 marks)**  
**(Total for Question 5 = 20 marks)**

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**TOTAL FOR PAPER = 54 MARKS**



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# Edexcel GCSE

## **History A** (The Making of the Modern World)

### **Unit 3: Modern World Source Enquiry**

### **Option 3B: War and the transformation of British society, c1931–51**

Tuesday 29 January 2013 – Afternoon

**Sources Booklet**

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**Do not return this Sources Booklet with the question paper.**

*Turn over* ►

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**PEARSON**

## The experience of the unemployed in the 1930s

### Background information

The Depression of the 1930s brought many hardships, especially for the families of the long-term unemployed. These included poor diet, overcrowded living conditions, ill-health and the Means Test which was introduced in 1931. Some historians believe that the worst problem facing the unemployed was coping with the Means Test. Others suggest that there were other, even worse, problems.

**Source A:** From *The Road to Wigan Pier* by George Orwell, published in 1937. He is reporting what he saw when he travelled around Britain in the 1930s.

A married, unemployed man and his wife are not far from the starvation line, but they can make a home of some sort. However, the life for an unmarried, unemployed man is dreadful. He cannot feed or look after himself properly. Yet, unlike someone from the middle-class, an unemployed man from the working-class does not go to pieces under the strain of poverty. A working-class man thinks nothing of getting married on the dole. He realises that losing your job does not mean that you cease to be a human being.

**Source B:** A cartoon published in the *Daily Express* newspaper in 1932 with the title 'Thinking Aloud'.



**Source C:** From a radio interview in 1935 with the wife of an unemployed shipyard worker.

My husband has been out of work for most of the last 12 and a half years. When we were first married, he was healthy and earned good wages. His face was lovely. Now he's skin and bones and finds it hard to cope with unemployment. We don't waste anything. Everything's patched and mended in our home. There's no money for enjoyment – no going to the cinema, buying newspapers or going to the football.

**Source D:** A photograph published in a national newspaper, October 1932. It shows marchers on the 'Great National Hunger March against the Means Test', organised by the National Unemployed Workers' Movement.



**Source E:** From an interview given in the 1980s by a retired miner who had been unemployed in the 1930s.

If you had a decent home, the man from the Means Test came and made a list of what you had. Then you were told to sell a wardrobe this week, some chairs the week after, until you were left only with your bed, two chairs and a table. Only then could you claim off the Public Assistance. My wife and I had to depend on our two older working sons to provide for all six of us, including the other two children who were still at school. There were frequent arguments.

**Source F:** From a history of Britain in the twentieth century, published in 2010.

The Depression led to a fall in the standard of living for families of the long-term unemployed. These families, with less to spend, could not afford an adequate diet and had to live in overcrowded conditions. Local medical officers reported a rise in ill-health in the Depressed areas. In addition, there were the psychological effects of long-term unemployment. Men who were used to being the breadwinner, felt a sense of guilt and lost all self-respect and self-esteem. This situation was worsened by the introduction of the Means Test in 1931.